APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR RECORDING AND REPRODUCING DATA INTO AND FROM OPTICAL DISK USING ZIGZAG SCAN

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a method and apparatus for recording and reproducing a data onto and from an optical recording medium, and more particularly to a method and apparatus for recording and reproducing onto and from an optical recording medium using a zigzag scan in which a data contained in a data sector is scanned zigzag, the zigzag scanned data is recorded in an optical recording medium and the recorded data is reproduced from the optical recording medium.

2. Description of the Background Art

Recently, an optical recording medium and an optical magnetic recording medium which is capable of recording a large quantity of information such as a video and an audio have been developed to a practical use.

The optical recording medium is classified into a reproduction-only recording medium such as a compact disk (CD), a CD-Read Only Memory (CD-ROM) and a digital versatile disk-ROM (DVD-ROM), a WORM (Write Once Read Memory) type recording medium such as a CD-R (CD-Recordable) and a DVD-R (DVD-Recordable), or a rewritable recording medium such as a CD-RW (CD-Rewritable) and a DVD-RAM (DVD-Random Access Memory).

Data is recorded in a different format according to the type of the optical

recording mediums.

For example, a data format recorded in the recordable optical recording medium such as the DVD-RAM will now be described.

In order to be recorded in the recordable optical recording medium, a user data is processed as a data sector, a record sector and a physical sector.

The data sector having the size of 2064 byte includes a main data part in which 2048 byte data is recorded and a 16 byte ID record part in which sector information or the like is recorded. The user data is recorded in the main data part.

The record sector is generated as the data recorded in the main data part is scrambled and an error correction code is added.

The physical sector is generated as the record sector is modulated in an eight to fourteen modulation (EFM) plus method and a synchronous signal is added to the modulated data.

In the EFM plus method, the current 8 bit data is modulated to a 16 bit data according to a previous state. Accordingly, the data of the physical sector generated finally after the user data is processed according to the above-described method is recorded in the recordable optical recording medium. This will now be described in more detail.

Figure 1 is a drawing illustrating the construction of a data sector in accordance with a conventional art.

As shown in Figure 1, the data sector includes a 12 row of main data part and an ID record part consisting of 12 byte at the starting portion of the main data part of the first row and 4 byte at the ending portion of the main data part of the 12 row.

Each row includes 172 bytes. Since the first row includes the 12 byte ID

record part, the main data part is 160 byte, and since the 12th row includes the 4 byte ID record part, the main data part is 168 byte.

A 4 byte data ID (Identification), a 2 byte IDE (ID Error detection code), a 6 byte RSV (Reverse) and a 4 byte EDC (Error Detection Code) are recorded in the ID record part.

Information such as the sector number, a sector layer or area is recorded in the data ID. A parity bit for detecting an error of a data ID is recorded in the IDE. Information such as a copy prevention is recorded in the RSV. A parity bit for detecting an error of the whole sector is recorded in the EDC.

The user data is recorded in the 2048 byte main data.

The record sector with the above described structure generated as the data is scrambled and an error correction code is added thereto.

Figure 2 is a drawing illustrating a record sector in accordance with the conventional art.

As shown in Figure 2, the record sector has 13 rows and each row is 182 byte.

An error correction code (ECC) is inserted for the 10 byte of the end portion of each row. Accordingly, the record sector is modulated to, for example, to an EFM plus method, and when a synchronous signal is added to the modulated data, a physical sector as shown in Figure 3 is generated.

Figure 3 is a drawing illustrating a physical sector in accordance with the conventional art.

As shown in Figure 3, the physical sector has 13 rows and each row is 2976 bytes. The physical sector is generated as the record sector is modulated to an EFM plus and a 4 byte synchronous signal (SY) is added for every 1456 byte of

the modulated data.

The EFM plus modulation is performed to reduce a high frequency component of a record pulse and restrain a DC component.

The 4 byte synchronous signal (SY) is inserted for every 182 byte of the EFM plus modulated data. Thus, two synchronous signals (SY) are inserted in each row consisting of 372 bytes.

The data of the generated physical sector is NRZI (Non Return to Zero Inversion) converted and sequentially recorded in the recordable optical recording medium, as indicated in a dotted row.

Figure 4 is a drawing illustrating an apparatus of recording and reproducing a data in and from the optical recording medium in accordance with the conventional art.

As shown in Figure 4, the apparatus for recording and reproducing a data in and from the optical recording medium includes a scramble and ECC adding unit 4 receiving a data sector, scrambling it, adding an error correction signal and generating a record sector, a modulator 6 receiving the record sector and EFM plus modulating, a synchronous signal inserting unit 8 receiving the EFM plus modulated data, inserting a synchronous signal thereto and generating a physical sector, and a recording unit 12 receiving the physical sector from the synchronous signal inserting unit 8 and recording it in an optical recording medium.

The operation of the apparatus for recording and reproducing a data into and from the optical recording medium constructed as described above will now be explained.

In a recording mode:

When an image data as a main data and a data sector containing an ID record part of a data desired to be recorded in an optical recording medium are inputted to the scramble and ECC adding unit 4, the scramble and ECC adding unit 4 scrambles the inputted data sector, inserts an error correction code thereto and generates a record sector.

When the record data is inputted from the scramble and ECC adding unit 4 to the modulator 6, the modulator 6 EFM plus modulates the record sector.

When the EFM plus modulated data is inputted from the modulator 6 to the synchronous signal inserting unit 8, the synchronous signal inserting unit 8 inserts a synchronous signal into the EFM plus modulated data and generates a physical sector.

In a reproducing mode:

The data recorded in the optical recording medium in the recording mode is reproduced as being read by the recording unit, the synchronous signal inserting unit, the modulator and the scramble and ECC adding unit.

However, as indicated in a dotted row in Figure 3, the data of the physical sector is sequentially recorded in the recordable optical recording medium. Thus, as shown in Figure 5, if there is a scratch 2 in the same direction as a track of the optical recording medium, the data recorded in the optical recording medium inevitably contains a bust error when being reproduced (The bust error may be generated when a data recorded in an optical recording medium contaminated with dust or a fingerprint is reproduced).

At this time, an error correction code is inserted in order to correct the error of the data being reproduced. But since it can correct a limited number of

errors, failing to correct such a scratch, resulting that the data recorded in the optical recording medium is not completely reproduced.

That is, the method and apparatus for recording and reproducing a data into and from the optical recording medium has such a problem that the data recorded in the optical recording medium having a scratch 2 formed in the same direction as the track direction won't be completely reproduced.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Therefore, an object of the present invention is to provide a method and apparatus for recording and reproducing a data into and from an optical recording medium using a zigzag scan that is capable of recording a data into an optical recording medium without a bust error and reproducing a recorded data from the optical recording medium.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a method and apparatus for recording a data into an optical recording medium using a zigzag scan that is capable of recording a data into an optical recording medium without a bust error and reproducing a recorded data from the optical recording medium.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a method and apparatus for reproducing a data from an optical recording medium using a zigzag scan that is capable of recording a data into an optical recording medium without a bust error and reproducing a recorded data from the optical recording medium.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a method and apparatus for recording and reproducing a data into and from an optical recording medium using a zigzag scan that is capable of recording a data into an optical

recording medium and reproducing a recorded data by using a zigzag scan.

Still yet another object of the present invention is to provide a method and apparatus for recording a data into an optical recording medium using a zigzag scan that is capable of recording a data into an optical recording medium and reproducing a recorded data by using a zigzag scan.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a method and apparatus for reproducing a data from an optical recording medium using a zigzag scan that is capable of recording a data into an optical recording medium and reproducing a recorded data by using a zigzag scan.

To achieve these and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the present invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, there is provided a method for recording and reproducing a data into and from an optical recording medium, including the steps of: reading blocks having a predetermined size of byte unit arranged in a pre-set number of rows and columns in an optical recording medium in a zigzag direction and rearranging the read blocks; recording the rearranged data in the optical recording medium; reading the data recorded in the optical recording medium; and reproducing the read data.

To achieve the above objects, there is further provided an apparatus for recording and reproducing a data into and from an optical recording medium using a zigzag scan, including: a data processor processing a user data to generate a data recordable in an optical recording medium, and processing a data read from the optical recording medium to generate an original user data; a rearranging unit rearranging the data outputted from the data processor to generate a rearranged data, or processing the rearranged data to generate a data before being rearranged; and a recording unit recording the data outputted form the rearranging

unit in the optical recording medium and outputting the data recorded in the optical recording medium to output it to the rearranging unit.

To achieve the above objects, there is further provided a method for recording a data into an optical recording medium in which a data to be recorded in a recordable optical recording medium is modulated and a synchronous signal is inserted into the modulated data, including the steps of: scanning a data zigzag so that the data with the synchronous inserted into can be dispersed in a track traverse direction of the optical recording medium; and recording the zigzag-scanned data in the optical recording medium.

To achieve the above objects, there is further provided an apparatus for recording a data in an optical recording medium using a zigzag scan, including: a data sector; a scramble/error correction code adding unit scrambling the data sector and adding an error correction code to generate a record sector; a modulator modulating a record sector; a synchronous signal inserting unit inserting a synchronous signal into the modulated data to generate a physical sector; a zigzag scanning unit scanning the physical sector zigzag so as to be dispersed in a track traverse direction of the optical recording medium and rearranging the scanned data; and a recording unit recording the rearranged data in the recordable optical recording medium.

An optical recording medium data reproducing method in which a data is recorded to be distributed in a traverse direction of a track in an optical recording medium and scanned zigzag, and the recorded data is reproduced, including the steps of: reading a data recorded in the optical medium; arranging the read data in the reverse order of the zigzag scan; and reading the reversely arranged data.

An optical recording medium data reproducing method in which a data is

recorded to be distributed in a traverse direction of a track in an optical recording medium and scanned zigzag, and the recorded data is reproduced, including a reproducing unit reading a data recorded in the optical recording medium; and a scan unit scanning the data read from the reproducing unit in the reverse order of the zigzag scan.

The foregoing and other objects, features, aspects and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description of the present invention when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a drawing illustrating the construction of a data sector in accordance with a conventional art;

Figure 2 is a drawing illustrating the construction of a record sector in accordance with the conventional art;

Figure 3 is a drawing illustrating the construction of a physical sector in accordance with the conventional art;

Figure 4 is a drawing illustrating the construction of an apparatus for recording and reproducing into and from an optical recording medium in

accordance with the conventional art;

Figure 5 is a drawing illustrating a scratch produced on the optical recording medium;

Figure 6 is a drawing illustrating the construction showing an apparatus for recording and reproducing a data into and from an optical recording medium using a zigzag scan in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 7 is a drawing illustrating a physical sector adopting a zigzag scan in explanation for a method for recording and reproducing a data into and from an optical recording medium using a zigzag scan in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

Figure 8 is a drawing illustrating a rearranged data after zigzag scanning of Figure 7 in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Figure 6 is a drawing illustrating the construction showing an apparatus for recording and reproducing a data into and from an optical recording medium using a zigzag scan in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

As shown in Figure 6, an apparatus for recording and reproducing a data into and from an optical recording medium using a zigzag scan includes a scramble and ECC adding unit 14 receiving a data sector and generating a record sector; a modulator 16 receiving the record sector and EFM plus modulating it, a

synchronous signal inserting unit 18 receiving the EFM plus modulated data and generating a physical sector; a zigzag scan unit 20 scanning the physical sector generated from the synchronous signal inserting unit 18 zigzag, and a recording unit 22 recording the zigzag-scanned data in an optical recording medium.

The operation of the an apparatus for recording and reproducing a data into and from an optical recording medium constructed as described above will now be explained.

When a data sector containing an image data as a main data and an ID record portion to the data recorded in the optical recording medium are inputted to the scramble and ECC adding unit 14, the scramble and ECC adding unit 14 scrambles the inputted data sector and inserts an error correction code (ECC) thereto to generate a record sector.

When the record data is inputted from the scramble and ECC adding unit 14 to the modulator 16, the modulator 16 EFM plus modulates the record sector.

When the EFM plus modulated data is inputted from the modulator 16 to the synchronous signal inserting unit 18, the synchronous signal inserting unit inserts a synchronous signal to the EFM plus modulated data to generate a physical sector.

When the physical sector outputted from the synchronous signal inserting unit 18 is inputted to the zigzag scanning unit 20, the zigzag scanning unit 20 scans the inputted physical sector zigzag.

A data generated as the zigzag scanning unit scans the physical sector is inputted to the recording unit 22.

Then, the recording unit 22 sequentially records the zigzag-scanned data in a recordable optical recording medium.

The zigzag scanning unit 20 scans the physical sector zigzag and rearranges a data contained in the physical sector.

The zigzag scanning by the zigzag scanning unit 20 will now be described in detail.

Figure 7 is a drawing illustrating a physical sector adopting a zigzag scan in explanation for a method for recording and reproducing a data into and from an optical recording medium using a zigzag scan in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

After receiving the physical sector outputted form the synchronous signal inserting unit 18, the zigzag scanning unit 20 scans zigzag the 13 rows of 364 bytes except two 2 byte synchronous signals (SY) from each row of 372 byte size as indicated by dotted row.

As two portions of 182 byte size separated by the synchronous signal (SY), 364 bytes are scanned zigzag.

That is, 182 byte data at the front portion of the physical sector is scanned zigzag in an order of (b0,0), (b0,1), (b1,0), (b2,0), (b1,1), ..., (b12,181). Meanwhile, the 182 byte data at the rear portion of the physical sector is scanned zigzag in an order to (b0,182), (b0,183), (b1,182), (b2,182), (b1,183),..., (b12,313).

Figure 8 is a drawing illustrating a rearranged data after zigzag scanning of Figure 7 in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

As shown in Figure 8, one row having a 372 byte size includes two synchronous signal (SY) each having 4 byte size and two 182 byte data parts rearranged by zigzag scanning.

Accordingly, the data part is rearranged in an order of (b0,0), (b0,1), (b1,0), (b2,0), (b1,1), ..., (b12,181), (b0,182), (b0,183), (b1,182), (b2,182), (b1,183),...,

(b12,313) and sequentially recorded in the recordable optical recording medium.

Since the data generated after being zigzag scanned is recorded in the optical recording medium, as shown in Figure 5, even if the scratch 5 occurs in the same direction as the track direction of the optical recording medium, the rearranged physical sector does not contain a sequentially generated error.

That is, since the physical sector has been scanned zigzag, an error is distributed in every row of the physical sector. However, such errors are within the coverage that can be corrected by the error correction code, so that they can be corrected.

Accordingly, even though there exists a scratch generated in the same direction as the track direction, the data recorded in th optical recording medium can be corrected and reproduced.

Meanwhile, by performing the opposite operation to the recording operation, the optical recording medium data recording and reproducing apparatus can reproduce a data recorded in the optical recording medium.

That is, the data recorded in the optical recording medium is read and arranged in the reverse order of zigzag, the original data can be restored.

Though not shown in the drawing, a reproducing unit for reading a data from the optical recording medium, a synchronous signal detector, a demodulator and a descramble and ECC detector are further provided.

As so far described, the method and apparatus for recording and reproducing a data into and from the optical recording medium using a zigzag scan has the following advantage.

That is, the data of the physical sector is scanned zigzag, an accordingly generated data is rearranged, and the rearranged data is recorded in the optical

recording medium, so that the recorded data can be reproduced without an error regardless of the errors generated in the same direction as the track direction of the optical recording medium.

In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, though the method and apparatus for recording and reproducing a data into and from the optical recording medium including the zigzag scanning unit is implemented, the zigzag scanning unit can be easily and separately added to the optical recording medium data recording and reproducing apparatus of the conventional art.

As the present invention may be embodied in several forms without departing from the spirit or essential characteristics thereof, it should also be understood that the above-described embodiments are not limited by any of the details of the foregoing description, unless otherwise specified, but rather should be construed broadly within its spirit and scope as defined in the appended claims, and therefore all changes and modifications that fall within the meets and bounds of the claims, or equivalence of such meets and bounds are therefore intended to be embraced by the appended claims.